Amnsements Co-Night.

OOFH'S THEATRE-S-" Never Too Late to Mend." BIJOU OPERA HC USE-8-" Vim Casino-8-French Opera.
Cosmopolitan-S-" White Slave." DALT'S THEATRE—S:15—"Seven-Twen ty-Eight"
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—"Cinderella at School." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"The Romany Rye." BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"The Planter's

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-"Patience." MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Young Mrs.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of paintings. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-" M'liss."

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE-8-" Vice Versa." STRINWAY HALL-8-Concert. THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Muddy Day."
THALIA THEATRE-8-" A Frivolous Person." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-" A Parisian Romanos."
WA LACK'S FREATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

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Bn sinces Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops are used by over 9,000 people daily to redove and cure coughs and colds. Keep a box of treem in your house.

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T. J. HUSBAND, JR., Philadelphia.

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Greatest Show on Earth and the Great London Circus
combined.
Exhibiting in Madison Square Garden,
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and every evening at 8 o'clock thereafter. Two Menageries, Three Circus Companies, Happodrome, Museum and Stage Performance. See advertisement to amusement columns.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Pork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is feared that Queen Victoria's gen eral health will be affected by her inability to take her usual exercise. = The National Theatre in Berlin was burned yesterday. === The Othello of Edwin Booth was well received in Vienna last night. == Michael Davitt denounces the dyaamite policy as tending to injure Ireland's interests. A Paris speculator has been arrested on the charge of falsitying his accounts, = - A French

protectorate is to be established in Tonquin.

DOMESTIC.—The appointment of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, to be Postmaster-General was aunounced yesterday. === The President will leave Washington to-day for Florida. === In the Star Route trial yesterday H. M. Vaile, a defendant, was called to the witness-stand. —— The Repub-lican ticket was elected in Rhode Island. —— Ex-Senator Thurman broke an arm by a fall. The Riddleberger bill will be again tested in the United States courts. === Bills to reorganize the prison system of the State were killed in the New-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Peter Cooper died yesterday after a sickness of only three days; marks of respect were paid throughout the city. George W. Davids committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel. === The case against the Elliott children was dismissed, and Mr. B rnum was discharged. — General Diaz was entertained at the Union League Club. — The first session of the New-York East Conference was held. === A Sight occurred among the elephants at Barnum's circus. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.46 cent. Stocks active and higher, St. Paul and Lackawanna lead-

ing the advance. THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56°; lowest, 35°; average, 45%.

The election yesterday in Rhode Island saulted about as was expected. The Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Bouren, was chosen by a majority of 2,500 over Mr. Sprague and Mr. Cutter. His plurality over Sprague is about 3,000. The returns are not yet full enough to allow an analysis of the vote, but the result is a substantial Republican victory.

Mayor Edson sent to the Police Board yesterday the numbers of certain gambling-houses in the Twenty-minth Precinct. Perhaps this will help the Commissioners along in the preparation of their reply to the Citizens' Temperance Committee, which wants to know why the laws against gambling and other illegal practices are not enforced in this city. The Commissioners thousands, unknown though they may be, who seem to need help. It is now over two week's owe to Peter Cooper their education, succor was ever a "great popular uprising"—not of a mountain range in southeastern Atizona.

since the pointed questions of the committee were put to them. They must be weighing each word of their reply twice.

Michael Davitt from his prison has struck a true note for Ireland. In a letter to the Young Ireland Society he denounces the dynamite policy, and declares that it would be better to Professor Sumner, whose veracity can hardly be work and wait twenty years longer rather than play into the hands of Ireland's enemies by have an interest in Yale College. Professor committing crime. This deserves a better reception than good advice generally gets, and Mr. Davitt should be applauded for his letter. Mr. Parnell has not protested against dynamite and murder in this way, lest his hold on the Irish should be weakened. And yet a meeting which was called for yesterday in Limerick to show for the assertion no other authority than "a in what esteem Mr. Parnell is held was a failure. Possibly some of the Irish are ready now to hear reason, and will listen to the leader in jail in preference to the one out of it.

Lately the zeal of some one in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has outrun his discretion, and that excellent organization has suffered in consequence. One of its officers recently interfered in a most unwarranted manner with a man who was getting into a cab with his own dog; and when the dog's master told the officer to attend strictly to his own affairs, the latter assaulted him. Owing to his connection with this society, the over-zealous Jenkins did not get locked up as he deserved. The judges of the Court of General Sessions have also rebuffed the society by deciding that the Elliott children are not improperly employed in P. T. Barnum's show. The amiable Mr. Barnum has therefore, come out far ahead in the contest,, and is probably chuckling over the wide advertising he has had at the Society's expense. Mr. Gerry's officers should be more certain they are right before they go ahead so fast.

The President has made a good appointment in naming General Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, as Postmaster-General. The nomination will be received without dissatisfaction, not only in Indiana, but throughout the country. General Gresham has served with credit to himself in all the positions which he has filled. His military record is excellent, and in civil life he has always commanded respect. He is alert, vigorous, a wide-awake, successful Western man, with the training that ought to make a good executive officer. President Arthur was wise to go to Indiana for a Cabinet officer, and wise in the choice he made among Indiana men. General Gresham has never been offensive as a partisan politician; nor is he, like some that have previously been named for this Cabinet, already politically dead and buried. A great friend of General Grant, he was nevertheless never a Stalwart in the New-York sense. He was thought of by President Garfield as a member of his Cabinet. It was through no demerit of his own that he was not then assigned to a portfolio, but because certain influences in his own State being against him, the late President decided that some other choice would avoid all difficulty. This is one of two or three good Cabinet nominations Mr. Arthur has made. It comes late; but a backward spring sometimes brings forth a fair harvest.

PETER COOPER.

It is hard to realize that Peter Cooper has passed away. We had grown almost to count the kindly old man among the immortals, and to believe that the gentle Indian sommer of his life might remain for years yet a purifying influence in the midst of a city feverish with business cares. His temperate and well ordered life has lasted far beyond the ordinary span of man, until Nature reluctantly claims her inexorable rights, and we Taylor, Draper, Weed, Dodge and Morgan.

American citizen in the best sens words. He entered active life at a time when the energies of men were occupied in beginning the material development of the country. Upon this work beentered poor and self-dependhonorable shrewdness and an indomitable persistence. His natural mechanical genius found scope in inventions which embodied ideas far in advance of his time. The record of his numerous business undertakings which we present on another page is one of ceaseless industry and fidelity to every trust. Whatever he turned his hand to, whether it was making cloth, machines, manufacturing glue, or smelting iron ore, was done in the best way that he could command. Nor were his energies confined to business alone. He found time for self-education while the benevolent tendencies, which took such splendid shape at a later date, manifested themselves continually in efforts to do good to others. United to these traits was a far-sightedness to which he owes his place as the father of American railroads and the sponsor of the first Atlantic cable.

In all this there are lessons to be commended to every one among us. Yet hundreds of men have worked their way up by like honorable methods to equal affluence, and dying have been forgotten. It will not be so with Peter Cooper. When his life and that of the country entered upon a second stage of growing wealth and comparative leisure, in which material enterprise began to yield to thoughts of education and culture, Peter Cooper met this increasing need with the Institute which will transmit his name to posterity. No more valuable and wisely considered offering has been made to Art and Science in this country; no more royal gift has ever been bestowed upon the people by a private citizen. We need more citizens of this stamp. Those of our wealthy men who desire fame may learn by the example of Peter Cooper how best to obtain it. Horace Greeley wished to be remembered as the founder of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE; Peter Cooper will be known to future generations as the wise and generous founder of the Cooper Union.

His numberless private charities, the overflowing goodness of heart which irradiated all about him, and his sunny and forbearing philosophy of life, made him the most loved and venerated citizen of the metropolis. His political and financial views we have held to be erroneous, yet many of his peculiar beliefs have seemed due to his unbounded charity and good will. As no man can point to an unjust transaction in Peter Cooper's business life, so none, whatever I saying things about each other which most discontroversy has arisen, has ever found reason to assail him in a spirit of bitterness. His homely, sturdy, upright life is a model of virtues unfortunately foreign to too many of our younger generation, while his work as a philanthropist stands waiting emulation. The city has exhibited the outward marks of mourning, public eulogies will be paid to him here and elsewhere, our most distinguished citizens will unite to deplore his loss, yet there will be no sincerer mourners than the

their success in life.

SUMNER (W. G.) AND SLANDER, The facts regarding the Willimantic Linen Company have now been ascertained. They will be more interesting to everybody else than to a matter of absolute indifference to those who Sumner publicly stated that the Willimantic Linen Company paid a dividend of 95 per cent in 1882. This assertion he reiterates as late as February 6, 1883, in a letter to the president of the company, though it had been pronounced untrue, and he was then able to give newspaper paragraph copied from a Willi-

mantic paper." The fact is that the company voted January 26, 1882, to increase its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, by permitting stockholders of record at that date to pay in \$500,000 more, and to receive for it stock of the par value of \$500,000. This was neither legally nor in any other proper sense a dividend. Any person of common sense and honesty, whether professor of political economy or not, would recognize the radical difference between such a subscription, which involves additional investment and additional risk, and a dividend which is a mere distribution of past earnings. The property of the company might have been destroyed as soon as the additional investment was made, or its business might have been rendered unprofitable, or the market value of stock might have so declined on account of the increase that four shares after the increase would never have sold for as much as three shares before the increase. Knowing all this, Mr. Sumner originally asserted and still persists in asserting that the increase of capital was really a stock dividend. The truth is that the only dividend made for the year 1882 was one of 18 per cent on the capital steck, and for the whole of that stock par had been paid in cash. Yet Mr. Sumner in his letter of February either most ignorantly or most dishonestly calls this a dividend of " 18

per cent on the watered capital." The privilege of subscribing for stock at par which was then worth much more might have been of some advantage to stockholders, however. But even if this had been in any sense a dividend, as it is untruthfully called by Mr. Sumner, it did not amount with the regular dividend paid for 1882 to one-half the rate stated by him, namely, 95 per cent for the year. For three shares held January 26, worth prior to that \$91 per share, the holder was permitted to take one additional share at \$25-an apparent gain, had the price remained unchanged, of \$66 on the four snares. But the price dropped at once; the quotation for February was 801g, and 80 for March and April; 7934 for May, 79 for June, and 8012 for July. All this time the new stock could not be sold and delivered because it was not issued until final payment was made August 1, and the quotation for August was 78. Thus the holder of three shares worth \$273 in January, 1882, was permitted to pay in \$25 more, making his whole investment \$298, and then could have sold his four shares for \$312 in August-a profit of \$14 on his whole investment. Adding the regular dividend of 18 per cent, the holder might have realized for the year 1882, had he been able to sell in August and still get the dividend at the end of the year, as much as \$32 gain on \$100 actually paid in eash for four shares. Even then Mr. Sumner's statement would have been false to the extent of \$63 on every \$100 in-

But it was not possible to sell at August prices and yet to get the dividends at the end of the year. The dividend of 18 per cent, declared in January, 1883, was followed by a fall must add his name to the roll upon which of the stock to \$65 per share, the quotation in the last few months have already written February. In March \$68 was realized. Thus the account for the year 1882 for every three His was the career of a representative shares held in January of that year came out as follows: Cash value, January, 1882, of the barber by which he furnished poor \$12 50 February 1, and \$12 50 August 1; total investment, \$298. Dividend on four shares for 1882, \$18; value of tour shares after divent, equipped with a versatility of powers, with | idend was paid, at \$65 per share, \$260; total value, \$278; actual loss for the year, \$20 on an investment of \$298 at the date of the subscription for additional stock, or \$100 at the original cost of stock. Had the stock been held until last month, the actual loss would have been only \$8. In other words, instead of a dividend of 95 per cent in 1882, the stockholder actually realized on his money from 8 to 20 per cent less than nothing. Nor was there any ime during all the year when he could have gained more than \$12 on an original investment of \$100 in cash, even if he had been able to sell the new stock in February, before it was paid for, and still to draw the dividend payable on it at the end of the year.

That Mr. Summer was originally ignorant and merely repeated as his own a newspaper statement, without any attempt to verify it, is highly probable. But after the exceeding falsity of the assertion had been conclusively shown, he persisted in repeating it, and tried to deceive by pretending that the stock increase was a dividend, and that the regular dividend was on "watered stock." There is only one name for the man who does that sort of thing, whether he does it as a private individual or gives to an untruth the indorsement of a professor in Yale College.

A LEAF FROM ANCIENT HISTORY.

These are familiar names that we see figuring in the reports from Albany as connected with various schemes relating to a new city charter, to the appointment of a Water Commission with a small matter of eighteen or twenty millions to disburse, and various other things with money and offices in them. We seem somehow to have heard them before. But not, if memory serves, in precisely the same relation. Let us see. How long ago was it that some of these prominent, active and influential Democrats were on end in Cooper Institute in a "great popular uprising" denouncing, as corrupt and dishonest men, certain other prominent, active and influential Democrats with whom they are now in the most harmonious relations? And how long ago was it that some of these Democrats were organizing what they called the County Democracy," with the sole purpose of exterminating Tammany Hall as a political power f It seem ages. So long ago that as we look upon the loving combinations at Albany we almost forget that the time ever was when some of these gentlemen, now hugging each other, stood off exchanging hard names and interested people believed, though each strenuously denied the other's charges. The reign of Tweed is ancient history of course;

We forgot long ago that there was ever a Tweed, and that be was a natural Democratic product; that he was a " Boss" and robbed this city to the extent of millions. We have so far forgot it that to-day sitting in the Legislature at Albany are several of his most intimate friends, allies and accomplices, apportioning our taxes and making our laws. And we seem to

in time of trouble, and the foundation of all | Republicans, but of Democrats, against | Lightly equipped, riding ponies as tough and Tweed's lineal successor and the "machine" which both used for purposes of their own. But was it ages ago? No: by the calendar less than eighteen months. And the men who eighteen months ago were denouncing each other as corrupt and bad, as political tyrants, corruptionists and thieves, are to-day hob-nobbing with each other at Albany in perfect agreement and accord upon measures for the government of the city and for the disposition of all the offices and patronage. Have they changed at all since they stood off against each other? Not in one visible particular. Mr. Kelly is as bad a man today as when the gentlemen of the County Democracy were denouncing him eighteen months ago, and Mr. Hubert O. Thompson has not changed one whit since the gifted Grady set on foot an investigation of him in the last Legisla-

But to-day these lately warring elements are all in accord. It seems like ancient history, the reminiscence of their relations with each other a short twelvementh since. Why this flux of discordant factions? The question answers itself. There's a chance for both at the public crib. It may be-may be-that at last, what with the opportunities offered by a new charter and the eighteen or twenty millions involved in the new water supply, there will be enough to go round." In that hope the factions have combined. And now the question that remains is simply how long good citizens will have to wait for the factions to learn that there is not enough, and to have in consequence another falling out. But how like ancient history the record of the "great uprising" against Tammany reads to-day.

A BAD SHAVE.

The able statesmen of the Pennsylvania Senate have been shaving and bathing at the expense. of the State since 1874. Objection to this use of the public money having been made by some captious newspapers, an investigation has been held and a discontinuance of the custom is likely to follow. Some decidedly interesting revelations have been made by the inquiry. An act of 1874 provided for the appointment of a a janitor of the wash-room." The Senators at once informally elevated this humble person into the position of "Senate Barber" and put him in charge of the Senate Barber-shop and bathing-rooms. There was no warrant for such an establishment, but it was maintained for eight years and the expenses were paid from the Contingent Fund. The barber testified that his establishment cost the State in 1881 about \$800. When the newspapers began to talk about it he wanted to shut up shop, but the Senators would not let him. So long as he kept it going he did not believe in "running it on Cheap John principles, so bought the best of everything." During the session of 1881 thirty gallons of the best imported bay rum was used to lave the heads and bodies of the Senatorial statesmen, and there was also consumed a tremendous amount of puffs, powder, pomade and soap. It ought to have been the cleanest and sweetest and sleekest Senate in the world. We regret to observe that second-rate articles

were "rung in" on the able Senators in several instances. The barber let out his patronage by contract, and some of the contractors made handsome profits by supplying inferior goods. Thus the sponge contractor agreed to supply sponges at \$15 a pound. Those he furnished were subsequently estimated as being worth no more than \$2 a pound. Of course, the State was the pecuniary loser in the transaction, but what ignoming it was for the august Senatorial head to be swabbed with a sponge of so low a quality. Then boxes containing only sixty bars of soap were paid for as if containing one hundred. Second-rate, and possibly second-hand, combs and brushes were furnished in the same way, and there were suggestions that the man who supplied the towels and chamois skins had a "divy" with on his contract. This shows how corruption is gnawing at the very vitals of our institutions. Nothing is too sacred for its polluting touch. Think of the Pennsylvanian Senatorial bald head, scrubbed with laundry soap, washed off with a sponge bought on a street corner at ten cents the dozen, polished up with a towel which may have been a discarded dishcloth, and finally whitened with a nasty chalk preparation deceitfully called powder! No wonder free institutions are tottering! If this is the kind of treatment which a great modern statesman experiences when he submits himself to be shaved and bathed at the public expense, our system of government is a miserable failure.

There is another phase of the case even more appalling. The barber testified that the Senators were in the habit of putting the luxuries of his establishment at the command of their visiting constituents. That is to say, the Senator who had a constituent to entertain would say to him in a winning and hospitable manner: "My dear Brown, I am going to give you a treat. "Here is an order on the State Barber for a free shave and a free bath. Go and enjoy yourself." There are persons who object to favors of that kind. A promising new clab of gentlemen in this city was nearly stampeded recently by receiving a communication from the proprietor of a Turkish bath establishment offering to give all the members of the club a free bath. The query was at once raised whether a club which struck an outsider as needing a general bath was in a healthy condition. The Pennsylvania constituents were not so sensitive, and they'all took'the bath. Now they are shown that it was second-rate wash which they were treated to. and that the cost of it came out of the pockets of the taxpayers rather than the Senators. It i is a world of shams and delusions.

LYNCH LAW FOR INDIANS.

The Apache troubles in the Southwest appear, according to late dispatches, not unlikely to result in such a wholesale application of lyuch law as has too often disgraced frontiersmen and even United States troops in their dealings with Indians. It is said that the residents of Globe, A. T., with others, are meditating indiscriminate reprisals. At the time of the last important disturbance by Apaches there were efforts made at Tucson and Tombstone to incite a general massacre of the Indians at San Carlos. The familiar Western saying, "There's no good Indian except a dead Indian," finds strong acceptance in

Yet, dangerous as these troubles are to the people in southern Arizona, and vexatious as they may be to Eastern people whose pecuniary interests are interfered with, lit should be remembered that the great body of Apaches are not responsible. To demand a general onslaught upon the San Carlos Indians is no fairer than to ask the punishment of all the Irishmen in New-York on account of the sins of McGloin and some of his brother "toughs." The Apache chief Juh, who succeeded Victorio as the leader of the hostiles, has with Loco maintained a small band in the Sierra Madre range between Sonora and Chibuahua. These have forgotten just as theroughly that there are chiefly Chricahna Apaches, so called from

tiroless as themselves, they move with the ease and rapidity of wild animals. One day they attack a mining camp 300 miles down the Sierra Madre, and within a week they are heard of on the Arizona frontier. There are probably not more than 300 or 400 of these hostiles, but General Crook states that the Chiricahuas have killed over 1,000 persons in the last ten years. They operate in detachments and isolated bands, and this renders them apparently more numerous than they really are. Some of these gangs are responsible for the recent murders on this side the boundary line.

The Indians on the San Carlos reservation are in the hands of a capable agent, Mr. Willcox, and have remained quiet, save for the reports of uneasiness among the young bucks. There is the usual talk of couriers going between the hostiles and San Carlos, but so long as no outbreak is reported such rumors can be as safely discounted as the great mass of reports in regard to Southwestern Indian affairs. With General Crook in the field, with the Apaches remaining on the reservations and some recently asking for work, it is to be earnestly hoped that we may not be disgraced by another wholesale butchery of unoffending men, women and children-slaughtered because they bear the hated name of Apache.

A bazaar has been opened in Charleston, S. C. by the Carolina Art Association for the purpose of raising funds for a proposed Art School, and a committee of ladies in this city has consented to receive contributions for the same object. It is boped that this school will afford thorough training in the various branches of design and decoration, and thus open new and attractive industries for the young in the South. As the movement in Charleston offers to New-York an opportunity to show a helpful interest in the advancement of education in the South, the committee makes an appeal for contributions with the expectation of a cordial response. Subscriptions may sent to the care of Miss Waller, Assistant Secretary of the Society of Deco rative Art, No. 28 East Twenty-first-st. They will be duly forwarded by the committee-Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. William Butler Duucan, Mrs. Abram S. Howitt and Miss

PERSONAL.

A. A. Low, father of Mayor Low, of Brooklyn,

The sermon preached at the Church of the Holy communion, Charleston, S. C., last Sunday, by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, of this city, was listened to by one of the largest congregations over gathered in that church, comprising many clergymen and mem bers of other churches, and strangers visiting the

Rumors were current in Washington, yesterday morning, that ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was dead. An inquiry showed that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Boutwell was pre-siding at a meeting in this city of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Trust Company, of which he is the vice-president.

Governor Sherman is, according to ex-Secretary Kirkwood, having the hardest time any Governor of Iowa ever had, "Surely, Governor," he recently said to his sturdy old predecessor, "you must have answered Mr. Kirkwood. "Of course, I had a hard time; but then every man who dared find fault with me was declared disloyal, while now every barke at your heels can find some one weak and mean enough to sympathize with you."

The monument which Mr. W. W. Corcoran will erect in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, in memory of John Howard Payne, and which is to be made by Alexander Doyle and John M. Moffitt, will be a shaft of Carrara marble, resting on a base of gray granite, and surmounted by a bust one and a half times the size of the average man. The height of the monument from the ground, including the bust, the monument from file ground, including the bust, will be twelve feet, and the base upon which it will rest will be six feet square. The die or shaft at the top will be about three feet square. The plinth and capital will be carved, but there will be no display. The bust will represent Payne in middle life, sad and serious in his battle with adversity. His features will be somewhat sharpened, and marked with lines of care and melancholy.

There recently died at Syra, The London Times reports, the Rev. Frederick Hildner, one of the American missionaries who established themselves in Greece from the earliest date of the Independence. Mr. Hildner arrived at Syra in 1826, and remained there to the time of his death. The town was then a mere village. He devoted himself to education, establishing schools for boys and girls, and endeared himself to the inhabitants by his liberality of mind and conduct. The Corporation of Hermopolis con-ducted the foneral, inviting the inhabitants to do nor to the deceased. The authorities of the town, Bishop Meletius at their head, and a number of peo-ple followed the remains.

Chief-Justice Chase in his boyhood gave little promise of his future career. He was near-sighted, had a bad impediment in his speech, and was stoopshouldered, shambling and sionehy in his appear ance and gair. Owing to the death of his father and the poverty of his mother he was adopted by his uncle, Bishop Chase, of Ohio. The Cleveland Leader tells the following amusing story of his carly life: "One day the bishop went away on one of his trips into the diocese, and told Salmon to quit school early enough in the afternoon to kill and dress a pig. The young man had never done anything of the kind, but he knew that he must first catch the pig. He did this after great trouble, and finally killed it. But now the question arose how he should get the hair off. He had heard that the farmers usually scalded hogs, and so he heated a lot of water and soused the pig in. But he held the pig in too long, and the water was too hot, so that the the too long, and the water was too not, so that the hair was simply set, and would not come out at all. The future jurist dug away with his fingers until they were raw, but to no effect. He finally bethought himself of the bishop's mazor, and gesting it, shaved the pig from nose to tail. Every one congratulated him upon the good job he had done, but when the bishop next tried to shave himself he came as near as bishops ever do to using profane language." WASHINGTON, April 4.-Secretary Folger is con-

valescing rapidly. The inflammation of his eye is now his only trouble. He received a large number of callers yesterday, and went riding in the after-noon. He took another drive to-day. Nothing has yet been settled about his proposed trip to Bermuda COLUMBUS, Obio, April 4 .- Ex-Senator Thurman fell on the steps of his residence last evening, and broke his left arm between the elbow and shoulder It is not thought there will be any serious results. Augusta, Ga., April 4.—Senator Edmunds spent to day in this city and returned to Aken this even-

GENERAL NOTES.

The contractors who are cutting the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth are confident that the work will be completed within four years. The cana will be just four infles long and of the same dimension as that of Sucz-namely 72 feet wide and 26 feet dec throughout at low water. Vessels from the Adriate ports will save 185 miles and those from the Mediterra-nean 95 miles by passing through the canal, besides avoiding the dangerous coast around Cane Matapan.

During the great flood at Titusville, Penn. a boy named John Pierce was drowned, but a vigorous search, stimulated by the offer of a reward, failed to find his body. Last week a Methodist clergyman named Hoover dreamed that he saw the spot where the body lay, and the dream made such an impression upon his that he related it several times and finally it was pub-lished in the local papers. On Thesday the dead boy's father and the clergyman found the body at the spot where the clergyman had seen it in his dream.

The distinguished archœologist, Professor Maspero, has just announced his discovery of a Coptic church of the fifth century among the ruins of Thebes. Last year he found under a tomb a sarcopingus of lime stone covered with inscriptions, and continuing his re-scarches he has now found the church. The way down to it is by five brick steps; the floor is tiled, and the walls are of rough bricks bearing macriptions. On a stela covered with a hard white substance are traced in red ink 300 lines in the Theban dialoct, forming part of a sermon directed against heretics.

Among the curious bequests of Englishmen long since dead, these two, relating to Good Friday, are conspicuous: La accordance with the will of Peter

Symonds, made in 1586, sixty of the younger boys in Christ's Hospital, London, attend divine service at All-hallows' Church, Lombard-st., on Good Friday morning, and afterwards receive each a new penny and a bag of raisins. At St. Bartholomew the Groat, Smithfield, after the morning service, twenty-one poor widows pick up each a sixpence from a tombstone in the churchyard. This custom has been maintained for over four hundred years, although the name of the benefactross has been lost.

A Coroner in the English town of Hanley had occasion a fortnight ago to investigate the death of an infant under circumstances which suggested poison-ing, and he soon discovered that shortly before its death the child had taken half an ounce of a narcotic mixture called "Mother's Friend." An analysis of the stuff showed that it contained seven and a half drops of laudanum to the ounce. Thereupon the chemist who was implicated in the case blandly declared that the mixture must be harmless, because, forsooth, he had made up and sold six gallons of it only the day before! This revelation of the extent to which the mothers of Hanley are in the habit of relying on a narcotic "friend" made a stir even in the metropolis.

Interest in the subject of college fire-escapes has spread from Cambridge to New-Havon, and the students of Yale are now engaged in estimating what used to be said in explanation of the fact that a fire had dormitories, that they were one and all too dirty to burn. Certain it is that the young men who occupy them never take the slightest precaution, but throw matches around with reckless profusion, leave open fires unguarded from morning till night, drop clears and clearettes whorever there is a convenient vacancy, and treat kerosene of and lamps with total disrespect. The old dormitories have been rejuvenated lately, and they are probably no longer fire-proof by reason of accumulated dust. The new dormitories are built of brick and stone and heated by steam, and they contain comparatively little wood-work, but the staircases are not designed to facilitate a quick escape, and, to say the least, their construction does not forbid the thought of a fatal conflagration.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A successor to Mr. Kenna, who resigned in order to accept the Senatorship, is soon to be elected in the HIId Congressional District of West Virginia. Both parties have their candidates in the field, the Republi-cans having nominated Judge Brown and the Democrats, C. Philip Snyder. The district is naturally Democratic, Mr. Kenna having been re-elected last fall by about 3,000 majority. The Republicans, however, propose to make a gailant fight and have named a popular man to lead them.

The proposition for biennial sessions and blennial elections will apparently pass the Massachu-setts Legislature. This is something of a surprise to the friends of the measure. It seemed doomed to defeat early in the session, but within a few days an amended form has passed the House and been ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The Butler interest in the Legislature was arrayed against it, as were also the Democratic members from the large cities, "clearly snowing," as The Boston Journal says, "that those who make politics a business in our cities do not dare to submit this source of employment to the people on the question of reducing it one-half." If the measure passes the Senate it will have to be confirmed by the next Legislature before being submitted to the people, and will therefore enter as an element in the election this fall.

The contortions of the Maryland Democracy in its efforts to harmonize are wonderful to behold. Every boss in the State has a plan of his own which he is sure will cause a general hand-shaking all around, but when analyzed the plan is found to have been devised wholly in the interest of its author. The party organs are shricking with all their might and begging every one to stop quarrelling and so save the State from passing into the hands of the Republicans. The young Democracy has decided to try and put a stop to the serimmage and for that purpose has formed an association all the member of which are pleaged to support good govern-ment. But as no one but a Democrat is allowed to join, the probability of the members living up to the pleage is rather slim. The canvass for the Governorship is cer-tain to be a lively one and its bearings upon the elec-tion of the next United States Senstor lend it additional

The contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky is becoming an interesting one. There are now five candidates in the field. They are ex-Congressman Proctor Knott, Thomas L. Jones, Judge Owsley, General Buckner and Charles D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville. The candidacy of the latter is favored by the liberal wing of the Democracy, and he may be run on an independent ticket if he falls to receive the regu-lar nomination. In the latter case it will become a ques-tion with the Republicans whether they shall support Jacob or nominate a straight ticket. The failure of the coalition between the independents and the Republicans last year may discourage a similar altempt this summer, but the Republicans have only the ghost of a chance of electing a straight party ticket.

The attempt at reckless legislation in consection with the railroad question has come to saught in most of the Southern States. A few of the Legislatures have placed embarrasting restrictions upon such property, but wiser counsel prevailed in most of the States In Tennessee a reckless bitt was killed, and Missourt, Kentucky and North Carolina have shown that they are Kentucky and North Carolina have shown that they are disposed to think twice before cancting laws that will check the growth of railreads within their borders. The Louisville Courier-Journal, in view of these facts, says that "the condition must be that the people in the Southern States believe in railreads, want more of them, and are willing to wait and see if some of these transportation problems will not in time solve themselves. At any rate, not knowing exactly what to do, they are disposed to each with the question in a manner which at least involves little risk."

The vacancy in the Postmaster-Generalship is made the occasion for some severe criticisms upon the Cabinet as it is now constituted. Mr. Charles E. Smith, Eduor of The Philadelphia Press, writes a letter from Washington to his paper arraiguing the Administration in the most unequivocal terms. " If pre-eminence in the realm of pleasure," he says, " were the highest triumph, this Administration would stand foremost in American annals. But something more is needed for the successful government of a Republic of lifty millions and the victorious e iderahip of a great party than the languid luxury of dinner-cating and the sparkling flow of the midnight reception." Mr. Smith complains that no inepiration proceeds from the White House; that during the long struggle over the tariff in Congress no one turned to it for counsel. The Cabinet, he believes, "never represented Republican sentiment, and since the elections of last fall it has been a travesty of council and leadership. It is inexpeble of originating or grasping a broad political poley. It is impotent to quicken and inspire the Republican party with new eacryy or even to catch the reawakened spirit which springs from the Republican masses." It should be reorganized and "should stand for a broad, positive American policy in foreign affairs—a policy when makes the organized and "should stand for a broad, positive American policy in foreign affairs—a policy which makes the United States the master spirit of the American continent and boidly protests American interests and caloins neares at all points—and that doesn't mean Freinganysen. It should stand for smoore, carnest, practical fidelity to Civil Service Reform—and that doesn't mean Frank Hatten. It should stand for protection and for close financial administration, refrenchment and comp—and if that means Forger, it means him at his oestwoon he has his fighting jecket on, and not when he is limp and nerveloes. It should stand for that clear, from decisive grasp of a score of waiting administrative requirements, like the right handling of the land question—and that means practical business management in every department."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mme. Modjeska will make her re-entrance ia e.v. York, on April 9, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and will not there for two weeks. "Fron-Fron " and "Ca-millo" will be presented during the first week.

The average attendance at Baraum's Show ist we k was 9,000 persons at each performance; and the receipts of money during the week are stated, offi-

The performance of "The Romany Rye," at the Grand Opera House on April 2, was the 250th it has received in America. The ladies of the audience, on this occasion, received, as a memente, a gilded floral album. The custom of gills, or such occasions, is absurd; but, like many other absurdities, it is popular. The pupils of Mr. Carl Alves will give a oncert in Steinway Hall this evening, with an interes?

ing programme, including several compositions of Mr. Alves and works of Beethoven, Wagner, Schubert, Mozari, Schumann, Brahms, Raff, Rubinstein, Liszt, Frant, Gounod, cendrissohn, etc., and two new hymns by Mr. Mozential. A galaxy of dramatic stars will shortly shine in the New-York firmament. John McCullough, Mary

Anderson, Mmc. Modjeska, and Charles Wyndham appear, simultaneously, in this city, on the 3th of April: Signor Salvini and Clara Morr's arrive here on the 16th; and Mrs. Langtry comes on the 23d; and these seven imminaries of the state will then be all with us together, in the week of Snakespeare's birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Chanfran are seen this week in

Detroit, Ypsilanti and Jackson......Charlotte Thompson is in Pittsburg......Mr. F. C. Baugs, as the "Coralesa Brothers," is in Brooklyn, for a week Den Thompson is acting on the New-England circuit J. K. Emseen, this week, in Providence, New Beaford, Taunton, and Pawtnoket. Joseph Marphy is among the New-England towns. Lotta ac a, this week, in Columnat, Teledo, Grand Rapids and Detroit. Maggic Michael is in Brooklyn. Mile. Rhoe acts in St. Louis throughout the week.

The fourth annual concert of the Bank Clerks' Musical Association, for the benefit of the special relief fund of their Mutual Benefit Association, will be given this evening in Chickoring Hell. Assistance will be given by Miss Alice Maud Whitacre (soprano), Mr. if.
S. Hilliard (tenor), Mr. L. R. Dressler (organ), Mr.
Erskins H. Mcad (planoforts), and the New-York Pail-